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NEWS IN BRIEF.

Compiled from Various Sources.

LIV. CONGRESS.

(First Session.)

THE Spanish forces in Cuba are making no headway, nor does it appear that they have any definite plans for a winter campaign. But like true Spaniards, they expect to accomplish wonderful things "to-morrow."

PERHAPS it is true that the English war authorities have on hand a plan of campaign to be adopted in America in case of war, but unless they can manage to run both sides of it they will encounter some very disagreeable surprises.

THERE are said to be two sides to every dispute, and it remains to be seen if Great Britain can make good its views that there is but one side to the Venezuela boundary question. This is apt to be the stand taken by the party whose case will not bear looking into.

AN American correspondent in Cuba calls the Spanish troops sent to the island "a vast mob of sickly, undisciplined boys." The flower of Spanish manhood has no desire to be sent to the Cuban graveyard, and their absence is one of the marked features of the war.

THE London Globe talks glibly of England sending war ships up into the lakes and menacing Buffalo, Detroit and Chicago. Wonder what the editor of the Globe thinks we would be doing with the Welland canal while the aforesaid vessels were preparing to make the passage.

IT is all very well for the preachers to talk peace, and urge us to love our enemies; but when the other fellow absolutely refuses to listen to reason and continues his bullying of our little sister it would be the part of a coward to allow him to proceed without forcible remonstrance.

THE territory we acquired by purchase from Russia is ours, neither more nor less. The same is true of the territory ceded to Great Britain by the Netherlands. If there is any dispute as to the line of demarcation in either case it is a subject for arbitration and not for arbitrary seizure.

DURING the month of November 28 vessels loaded with corn left New Orleans for foreign ports. The shipment amounted to 1,607,539 bushels, and was the largest ever made from that city in a single month. In November of the previous year no corn was exported from New Orleans.

THIS belief, says a London dispatch, that the great powers of Europe support England in the Venezuelan controversy is exploded. Russia is now frank in her delight at the embarrassment of Lord Salisbury's government, and France, seeing her opportunity, has suddenly veered to the Russian view.

KHAMA, Bathoven and Sebele, the three Bechuana chiefs who had been in England paying their respects to the queen, have given Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, a complimentary name from their own tongue. He is to be called Moathodi, which means "the who puts things right."

WHATEVER may be the merit of the British claim to territory supposed to be a part of Venezuela, the very fact that she absolutely refuses to arbitration, and purposes to assert sovereignty over the land in dispute on the score of might making right, places her before the world in the light of a bully, nothing less.

THE news of the United States senate's action in unanimously passing the house Venezuelan commission bill fell like a bomb in London. At the clubs and in diplomatic circles, it was discussed with the gravest apprehension. England at last realizes that the situation is critical and that Uncle Sam is not bluffing.

NEVER in the history of the country has a matter of national policy been so unanimously sustained as has the stand of the president in relation to the Venezuelan controversy. The measure providing for the commission to investigate the merits of the case was passed by both house and senate without a dissenting vote.

THE Japanese organ of imitation is wonderfully developed, but they have not yet learned the proper limitations of the gift. They are building printing presses and type machines, for instance, exactly like those made in America, trademarks and all. These ingenious orientals will have to be watched or they will discover a bonanza in reproducing the American silver dollar of full weight.

CANADIAN papers are exceedingly quiet about the position of Manitoba on its school question, yet it is well known that the province has defied the Ottawa government and the privy council in London, and is ready to resist any interference by force. England finds it convenient to blink at the fact that there is rebellion in Manitoba, starvation in Newfoundland and, apathy as to British rule among the French Canadians.

AFTER a struggle for some time with tropical vegetation, the builders of a line of telegraph along the Amazon have decided to lay a telegraph cable in the river for a distance of 1,400 miles. The modern engineer has a variety of ways of dealing with difficulties.

In the senate, on the 20th, the proceedings were opened by an earnest prayer by the blind chaplain that the horrors of a war between the two great Christian nations of the earth might be averted and "peace on earth, good will to men" prevail. The prayer was ordered printed in the Record. Most of the session was taken up by the discussion of house bill appropriating \$100,000 for the proposed Venezuelan commission, which passed without a negative vote. The senate then went into executive session. When the doors were reopened a message from the president was received, urging prompt action for the finances of the government, and that action be taken before the holiday season. In the house nothing of importance was done during the 20 minutes' session.

In the senate, on the 21st, Mr. Vest offered a resolution which, on objection, went over for a day, providing for the coinage of the silver dollar in the treasury into standard dollars, and the use by the government of silver or gold, whichever might be most abundant. A somewhat similar resolution by Mr. Butler (pop. N. C.) met a similar fate. A congratulatory message was received from the federal senate of Brazil, on the president's stand on the Monroe doctrine. A fortification bill, with an emergency clause making the appropriation, \$87,000,000, immediately available, if so ordered by the president, was introduced. In the house Speaker Reed announced the committee. The president's message on the financial situation was read and referred to the committee on ways and means.

The senate was not in session on the 22d. In the house Mr. Dingley (rep. Me.) stated that the ways and means committee were unanimously opposed to taking a recess until some action had been taken in regard to the financial situation; that the committee had such a measure under consideration which he hoped to be able to present to the house on the 23d. A motion was introduced providing for the immediate consideration of the bill when reported. Clerks for the three election committees were authorized, and the committees were given leave to sit during the sessions of the house.

In the senate, on the 24th, the bill to repeal the statutes which forbid the employment in the army or navy of the United States of any person who, having held a commission therein, afterward served in the confederate army, was passed without opposition. No further action of general interest was taken. In the house the speaker read a telegram from President Silva of the Brazilian house of representatives, congratulating the house upon President Cleveland's message supporting the Monroe doctrine, which was received with applause. A bill was passed making Palm Beach, Fla., a sub-port of entry.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE London Chronicle (liberal) in a leader considers that if the proposed United States commission be composed of men like Edward J. Phelps, Andrew White and George F. Edmunds, it must command respect, and that some further proposal from Lord Salisbury would become expedient and necessary.

On the 23d the president decided, after considering the matter for some time, that the government could not accept the Ammen ram Katakadin because of her failure to attain the 17 knots speed required by the contract. On the same day Amos Cummings, of New York, introduced a bill in the house providing that the vessel be accepted and added to the navy.

THE Brazilian foreign office is said to have been in correspondence with Minister Mendonca at Washington in relation to a South American conference, in which all the Pan-American republics shall take part. The subject for discussion will be the Monroe doctrine and general matters affecting it raised by the new issue on the Venezuelan boundary dispute.

SEBASTIAN STEPAK is dead. He was killed by a train while walking over a level railway crossing at Chiswick, England, on the 23d. Sebastian Michael Dargomazoff Stepanik was born in 1841 at Hadjatch, in the Ukraine mountains; and came of a semi-noble family, descended from the Cossacks of Little Russia.

ARMY officers who have appeared in recent interviews in the newspapers in discussions of the possibilities of war, and outlining their ideas of what should be done in such an event, have received personal letters from Secretary of War Lamont severely deprecating such talk as injurious to discipline and harmful to the country in contributing to an unwarranted apprehension.

FLORENCE MAOK, aged 17, of Detroit, Mich., died, on the 25th, of lockjaw resulting from a splinter thrust under her thumb-nail. She disregarded the advice of the physician who removed the splinter in failing to poultice the thumb upon her return home.

On the 25th United States Minister Terrell returned to Constantinople from Smyrna, whither he went to secure protection for American residents. On the 25th it was given out in Washington, on the best of authority, that the president had tendered places on the Venezuela high commission to Edward J. Phelps, of Vermont, and Robert T. Lincoln, of Illinois, ex-ministers to England. Their acceptances had not been received, and it was said the third place on the high commission would not be filled until Mr. Phelps and Mr. Lincoln had accepted.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

A CABLEGRAM from Curacao, Dutch Indies, on the 23d, stated that the steamship Naamoud, Capt. Lakay, from Curacao, for Maracaibo, was in collision (probably on December 17) with the Spanish steamship Mexico, near the island of Aruba. The Naamoud sank, and is a total loss. Capt. Lakay and seven persons were drowned. Thirty-five lives were saved by the tug Augusta.

TWO MEN were blown to atoms, seven more fatally injured and a number of others more or less hurt by the premature explosion of a dynamite blast on the Chicago drainage canal on the evening of the 23d. The accident occurred on section 14, at a point three miles from Lockport and 35 miles from Chicago.

On the 25th Thomas Quinn and Kate McCarthy were arraigned in the New York city police court, and remanded on the charge of having stolen several thousand dollars' worth of jewelry and diamonds from a residence of their employer, Actor M. B. Curtis, 720 St. Nicholas avenue.

AZ Deposit, N. Y., 29 valuable Jersey cattle on the stock farm of Alvin Devereaux, which were infected with tuberculosis, were killed by order of the state board of health.

EIGHT suicides occurred in New York city and vicinity on the 24th.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On the 23d the cruiser Boston returned to Mare Island, after a two days' trial run at sea. The inspection board united in saying that she was ready for service.

The strike of Philadelphia mortemans and conductors was declared off on the 23d.

MANY striking miners in the Indian territory returned to work on the 23d, which virtually ended the strike. Only the Coal Gate miners holding out. This released the operators from an embarrassing position, as a coal famine was threatened, and the situation was serious.

A CANADIAN officer says that once a force of 80,000 British troops were established on the south side of the St. Lawrence it would take 200,000 such American troops as fought during the war of the rebellion to fight their way to Montreal, and long before they could succeed the guns of the royal navy would have dictated the terms of peace of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Detroit, Chicago and Milwaukee.

The Frankfort Zeitung published a dispatch from Constantinople, on the 23d, saying that there had been fierce fighting at Zeitoun between the Turkish troops, who surrounded that city, and the insurgent Armenians, who defended it. Both sides were said to have lost frightfully. The Turks were 10,000 strong, and had 24 pieces of artillery. The Armenians numbered 15,000, but had no artillery.

IT has been officially announced in Constantinople that the sultan has appointed Christians as assistant governors in Sivas, Bitlis and Erzeroum.

ADVISED from Massowah state that two battalions of Italian troops have arrived there, and that all the Italian reinforcements would be in the field by January 4, when an expedition comprising 10,000 men will be ready to advance against the Abyssinians.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

THE Senate was not in session on the 26th. In the house the bill to increase the revenue was introduced by Chairman Dingley of the ways and means committee and the entire day was occupied in its discussion, the debate at times being quite animated. At five o'clock the vote was taken—with two exceptions on strictly party lines—and resulted: Yeas, 205; nays, 81.

FIRE almost entirely destroyed the residence of Edward Lynn in South Scranton, Pa., on the 26th, and his nine-year-old daughter Belinda who was asleep up-stairs at the time, was suffocated. Lynn, who had quarreled with and driven his wife and an elder daughter from the house just before the fire was discovered, was arrested on a charge of arson.

MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD, president of the World's W. C. T. U., has received a cable from Lady Henry Somerset, of London, as follows: "Christmas greetings. Pray for peace." Miss Willard sent this reply: "White Ribbons the world over are praying for peace. Let us help the Armenians and not harm our own kin."

By the burning of the sawmill of the Sutherland Lumber Co. at Ashland, Wis., on the 26th, three men lost their lives. Two were found dead in the boiler room four feet from the door, while the third was so badly burned that he died in agony soon after, one of his arms being burned off.

One of the worst blizzards that ever visited Indianapolis, Ind., struck that city early on the morning of the 25th, and continued with increasing violence, until, by afternoon, the streets were almost impassable for traffic and the telephone and electric wires were in one tangled mass.

THE committee on ways and means reported and the house passed, on the 26th, a bill to increase the revenue of the government which, it is expected, will add \$40,000,000 to the annual income. The operation of the bill is limited to 2½ years.

GEORGE VANDERBILT'S \$5,000,000 castle at Biltmore, N. C., was formally opened on the 25th. All the tenants on the estate, black and white, were treated to a Christmas tree and dinner. A DISPATCH from Havana says that Gen. Martinez Campos alleged victory over the insurgents at Coliseo did not check the advance of the rebels toward Havana.

Two of the oldest women in New England, Mrs. Hannah Lovett, of Nashua, N. H., and Mrs. Mary Morey, of Plymouth, Mass., died on Christmas day.

MISSOURI STATE NEWS.

Dr. C. R. CLAPP, of Moberly, has been appointed a pension examining surgeon.

THE state university will soon be prepared to furnish anti-toxine at cost to all applicants.

AFTER a tedious trial the jury at Bowling Green acquitted Dr. Hearne of the charge of murdering Amos J. Stillwell, the rich packer, at Hannibal about seven years ago.

THE body of an unknown man was recently found under a railroad bridge at Gallatin. He had probably been killed by falling from a train. He had told the conductor that he lived at Wyandotte, Kan.

While Reuben Richards and Joseph Cavanaugh were recently hunting near Steelville Cavanaugh mistook Richards for a turkey and fired a charge of squirrel shot into his body. The result was not fatal.

DURING the late heavy rains the Osage river rose 30 feet. Tusculumbia and other towns were flooded and much damage done. The Osage was over one foot higher than during the celebrated flood of 1844.

Gov. STONE recently pardoned Thomas Mooney, William Shadwick and Richard and John Callen, who were sent to the penitentiary for five years from St. Louis in 1893 for robbing a boarding house. Investigation showed that they had been convicted upon the perjured testimony of a notorious woman.

THE stockholders of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf railroad held a meeting at Kansas City a few days ago and decided to increase the capital stock of the company from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000, the proceeds to be used in extending the road to Port Arthur, a point within five miles of Sabine Pass, the government deep water harbor.

In a late decision the supreme court held that a homestead that had been sold for an amount in excess of the exemption limit, \$1,500, could not be disturbed after passing out of the hands of the homesteader, but that a homestead in the hands of the beneficiary, when it exceeds the value of \$1,500, may be scaled down for the benefit of creditors.

ARTHUR J. COULTER and Clarence F. Hill, high-flying young men employed respectively as bookkeeper and collector in the Kansas City Electric Light Co., were recently sentenced to two years in the penitentiary for stealing funds of the company. Coulter was at one time captain of one of the swell militia companies of Kansas City. Hill had a young wife and two children.

REPORTS received at St. Louis indicated that the late rainstorm was the most severe that has occurred in the state for years at this season. In the southwest it was especially severe and in many localities much damage resulted. The total rainfall was 6.29 inches, or about 750 tons of water to the acre. The rain was followed by a heavy snowstorm on the 19th and 20th.

A LATE religious census taken by students in the state university shows that of 475 students who replied to the questions asked, 256 are church members. The membership of the various churches is as follows: Christian, 78; Presbyterian, 67; Methodist, 56; Baptist, 40; Episcopal, 8; Catholic, 8; Congregationalist, 2; Evangelical Protestant, 1; Lutheran, German Reformed and Unitarian one each.

In the circuit court at St. Louis a few days ago Judge Russell gave a decision adverse to the fire insurance law passed by the last general assembly of the state. He granted a temporary injunction to prevent the approval by the superintendent of the state insurance department of the exclusive form of policy recently adopted by the majority of the companies doing a fire insurance business in the state, in obedience to the provisions of the new statutes.

RECENTLY the board of fund commissioners made a requisition on the state auditor for a warrant on the state treasury for \$156,095, to pay the interest on the bonded debt, and to take up \$85,000 in bonds due January 1, 1896. The commissioners also ordered the auditor and treasurer to transfer \$250,333 from the state interest fund to the state school moneys fund and to the state school and seminary certificates of indebtedness, due January 1, 1896. After these payments are made, the state's bonds will only amount to \$3,424,000, all of which will bear interest at the low rate of 3½ per cent. per annum, except \$348,000 of the old six per cent. yet outstanding.

In the make up of the house committees by Speaker Reed Messrs. Tarsney, Dockery and Cobb were put respectively on the committees on ways and means, appropriations and banking. Tarsney is also on the military committee. Dockery on the civil service reform committee, and Cobb on the District of Columbia committee. Bartholdi is chairman of the immigration committee, and other places given to Missourians are: Railroads and expenditures in the agricultural department; Tracey, military affairs; Hubbard, Pacific railroads; Joy, interstate and foreign commerce and expenditures in the department of justice; Burton, judiciary and military; De Armond, judicial and education; Clarke, rivers and harbors; Treloar, patents; Mosley, pensions and expenditures in the interior department; Raney, election of president and expenditures in war department; Crowther, enrolled bills.

MISSOURI CONGRESSMEN.

Every Member of the Delegation Got What He Asked For on the House Committee.

THE Missourians were highly pleased with their assignments on Speaker Reed's committees. They got everything they wanted. By an unintentional omission Congressman John P. Tracey's name was left off the committee on military affairs when the committees were read in the house, but later this was rectified. The assignments of the Missourians were as follows:

Charles C. Clark, First District—Rivers and harbors, levees and improvement of Mississippi river.
U. S. Hall, Second District—Naval affairs, post offices and post roads, expenditures in agricultural department.
A. M. Dockery, Third District—Appropriations, reform in the civil service.
George C. Crowther, Fourth District—Enrolled bills, invalid pensions.
John O. Tarsney, Fifth District—Ways and means, military affairs.
David A. De Armond, Sixth District—Judiciary, elections, education.
John P. Tracey, Seventh District—Military affairs.
Joel D. Hubbard, Eighth District—Pacific railroads.
William M. Treloar, Ninth District—Patents, Richard Bartholdi, Tenth District—Chairman immigration and naturalization, private land claims.

Charles F. Joy, Eleventh District—Interstate commerce, expenditures in department of justice.

Seth W. Cobb, Twelfth District—Banking and currency.
John H. Raney, Thirteenth District—Election of president, expenditures in war department.
Norman A. Mosley, Fourteenth District—Pensions, expenditures in interior department.
Charles German Burton, Fifteenth District—Judiciary, militia.

The biggest plum was the chairmanship of the committee on immigration, drawn by Mr. Bartholdi.

"I was handicapped," said Mr. Bartholdi, "by the fact that I was foreign born, and Mr. Reed's selection of me is most pleasing, because it shows his confidence in me of my Americanism. The German citizens of this country will be pleased with my appointment, not because it was an honor to me, but because they will feel it complimentary to themselves."

Maj. Burton, of Nevada, Mo., was most anxious to get on the judiciary, because service on that committee of congress adds much force to a lawyer's standing, and he was naturally much gratified when his name was read out for the place he coveted.

Missouri, he said, got practically everything she wanted, because there was no dissension in our ranks. When our delegation met we came to a harmonious understanding of where we ought to go, and our preferences were not expressed to the speaker as an individual, but as the wish of the entire delegation. Another thing, we did not give Mr. Reed the bother and annoyance that some of the other congressmen did. That, I think, pleased him."

Congressman Joy had told Speaker Reed he would be satisfied with a place on either the committee on foreign affairs or interstate commerce. He got the latter and was happy.

Another good plum drawn by the Missourians was a place on the committee on rivers and harbors, which fell to Mr. Clark. There is a good story in connection with this. Mr. Clark wanted the place, and his fitness was unquestioned. In 1870 he became interested in Mississippi river bottom lands in Illinois, opposite Hannibal, and began the work of reclamation. He built the Sny Island levee and reclaimed over 100,000 acres of land. He has also served as a member of the executive committee for improvement of western waterways, and was chairman of the Missouri delegation to the national convention for this purpose, held in Washington in 1893. His qualifications, when put before Speaker Reed by the Missourians, impressed him, but the speaker expressed some doubt about his being able to make a place for him. Mr. Clark went to see Mr. Reed later alone to urge his own case.

"Why, Mr. Clark," said the speaker, "do you know I have 70 applications for places on that committee?"
"Well, then, Mr. Speaker," said Mr. Clark, "strike out my name and you will have only 69; but do not forget Missouri. Remember that Missouri has 1,500 more miles of navigable river front than any state in the Union."

"Well, then," said the speaker, "if I am not to ignore Missouri that means you, and so it did."

When he heard his name read out on the committee on levees and Mississippi river, which is comparatively unimportant, Mr. Clark thought he was to be shelled and looked much disappointed, but when his name was called for what he wished he fairly beamed, and he and Congressman Treloar, who sits beside him, shook hands warmly.

Congressman Crowther goes on invalid pensions, which was what he asked. "Missouri is the fourth state in the Union in the number of soldiers furnished," said Mr. Crowther, "and ought to have been recognized on the committee."

The appointment of Congressman Joel D. Hubbard on the committee on Pacific railroads shows how anxious Mr. Reed was to please the Missourians. When Mr. Hubbard's name was first proposed to him for the place he asked if Mr. Hubbard was a lawyer, and when informed that he was not said the appointment was out of the question. Later, however, on learning that Mr. Hubbard had studied law and was clerk of a court for six years, he striven a point for him.

MISSOURI REPUBLICANS.

They Have Faith That the State Will Go Their Way at the Coming Election—Reasons and Causes for Their Belief.

THE Missouri democracy, through its state central committee, is calling loudly for harmony. The committee has made an appeal for every democrat to get "in the middle of the road," and prepare for the struggle that is coming. But can the democracy carry Missouri at the next election? Will it be able to stem the tide that has been against it in this state for a number of years? These are questions being gravely considered by leading members of that party in the state.

Missouri was the first state to break the "Solid South." Torn and rent by dissensions, with the steady tide of votes against it, with immigration against it, the Missouri democracy presents a pitiable spectacle from what it was a few years ago, a proud, victorious party, dominating every department of the state government, and reaching out, influencing and controlling the affairs of the great cities of the state.

CAN DEMOCRACY WIN?

Can Missouri democracy win in the next state and national elections? Will Mr. Vest be his own successor in the United States senate, or will his successor be a republican? Will the next governor be a democrat? Can all this be accomplished if every democrat in Missouri should vote his party ticket from top to bottom? There are those who believe the task impossible, and those who believe so are not all republicans.

There are men—and they are men, too, who watch closely the trend of politics—who believe that Missouri can be safely classed as a republican state, for the reason that there are now more republicans in the state than there are democrats. On what do they base their belief?

WHY MISSOURI IS REPUBLICAN.

For years people bound for the west in search of new homes passed through Missouri—through her rich valleys, and across her rich plains—to a land that grand as it is, is not so fertile as Missouri. But they are not doing that now; they are stopping in Missouri. They can be found in every town and village in the state, in every neighborhood, buying homes, settling down to make Missouri their abiding place. The greater portion of these people are republicans.

From Iowa, from Kansas and from Nebraska thousands of people have moved to Missouri within the past few years—driven out of those states by crop failures, and into a land where crop failures are unknown, and if heard of, are in other lands. These people are not democrats.

A conservative estimate gives Missouri a gain of 200,000 in population from immigration since 1890, a gain of at least 30,000 votes, 25,000 of whom are not democrats.

St. Louis and Kansas City will hereafter, under the new election law, have clean elections. In the future it will be impossible to vote the names of dead men, and to register from 25 to 100 names from small boarding houses, and for many men to vote from slips all through election day.

THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING.

The democratic party since 1870 (inclusive) has polled the following per cent. of the total vote in Missouri:

Year	Dem. vote	Rep. vote
1870	57.30 per cent.	42.70 per cent.
1876	52.51 per cent.	47.49 per cent.
1882	53.40 per cent.	46.60 per cent.
1888	50.54 per cent.	49.46 per cent.
1894	49.14 per cent.	50.86 per cent.

This shows a steady decrease, and plainly proves that the democratic party has, from a majority of the total votes polled, dropped, until, in 1894, Mr. Cleveland lacked 2,301 votes of having half the votes in the state, and Mr. Stone, for governor, 5,497.

Now we come to the election of 1894, and what do we see?

Party	Dem.	Rep.	Pos.	Pro.	So. La.
Party—Dem.	229,547	229,941	22,493	3,093	1,774
Pro.	4.00	4.02	8.63		

Let a further analysis of the vote of 1894 be made:

Year	Total vote in State	Dem. vote	Rep. vote
1894	1,000,000	500,000	500,000
Showing a falling off of 27,308.			
1894 Dem. vote	229,547		
1894 Rep. vote	229,941		

Year	Dem. vote	Rep. vote
1894	229,547	229,941
1892	229,547	229,941
1890	229,547	229,941

Republican gain..... 2,730

1892 People's vote..... 2,730

1894 People's vote..... 2,730

People's gain..... 2,730

The legislature elected in 1894 was:

House	Dem.	Rep.	Pos.
House	22	18	2
Senate	12	15	3

It is this loss of 41,851 that causes the democratic central committee to issue an appeal for harmony. They want that vote and they want it bad. They may get some of it back, but not all. But one thing is sure. The time has come when democracy is the minority party of the two great parties in Missouri. The per cent. of republican gain and the per cent. of democratic loss have met and passed the republican per cent. upward and the democratic per cent. downward.

Can Not Accept the Katakadin.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The president has decided, after considering the matter for some time, that the government can not accept the Ammen ram Katakadin because of her failure to attain the 17 knots speed required by the contract.